approbation with vehemence and zest, born of the novelty of the scene. No place was sacred from the incursion of the crowd, except the one table reserved for the sceners and the space in front of the buildin board. The reporters had a small inclosure in which were ten or twelve tables. That these were utilized by a gang of well dressed rowdies, who pushed their way in and rudely monopolized chairs, tables and space, to the inconvenience of the knights of the quill, in no way surprised the latter, who are familiar with the "breeding" of that class of "gents"—but the inconvenience finally became such an unbearable nuisance that in a fit of desperation a table was "accidentally" upset under one of the hint, got down and got out.

All day long the Garden did what would be termed in theatrical parlance a "paying business," but in the evening the only limit to its gathering was its capacity. The concourse of Priday night was a crush; that of last night was a rusher. From the gates on Madison avenue to the gates on Fourth avenue there was not an unoccupied inch of space. The cost of getting in was notling to the 15,000 people there. In times like these who cares for a dollar? Not that \$1 represented the actual expense, for it may be safely asserted that there wasn't a man in all that vast army of yelling, shouting fanatics who neither smoked nor drank. Bettling was of course suspended, and the unhappy losers searched in vain for victims who could be seduced by any odds whatever to case them of their load. One singular feature of the antience was the great number of small boys, many of whom had bought cards on the several walkers, and all of whom smoked cigarettes in the most approved manner.

Another feature was the prominence of female visitors. The Twenty-sixth street side was, as before, occupied entirely by men, but all the boxes and many of the scata on the Twenty-seventh street side were filled with women, who were rather conspicuous for their attries and also for the interest they took in the race. When it had

the evening.

Shortly after seven o'clock "Wes" Allen and several others entered the building. Allen had a patch over his eye and was circulating about the centre of the floor when he was espied by Captain Williams, who ordered him out, and, being joth to go, was summarily ejected. His ejection created quite a flutter of excitement, and a great crowd pressed forward to get a look at Allen.

summarily ejected. His ejection created quite a flutter of excitement, and a great crowd pressed forward to get a look at Alien.

The most extrawagnt estimates have been made as to the amount of money taken in during the week and the amount of money taken in during the week and the amount of money taken in during the week and the amount which will be divided among the contestants. "Seventy-five thousand and not a cent less has been taken in on this thing," said a gentleman who has been a close observer of the walk. Manager Kelly, however, stated at a late hour last evening that at a meeting of the backers of the men held on Tuesday an agreement had been entered into by which the contestants originally entered were to first draw out \$1,000 each, and then the division according to the articles of agreement was to be made. At first it was stated that each man was to draw out \$2,000, but that proved to be an error. The rumor that the backers of the men would receive the most of the cash was emphatically denied by Mr. Leslie Bruce, of the Tarf, Field and Farm, to whom Mr. Atkinson and Rowell came accredited from Sir John Astley. The receipts from day to day have been deposited in the Second National Bank and cannot be withdrawn except on a check drawn and counterrigued by Mr. Busby, of the journal mentioned. Mr. Hatch, of Chicago, represents Ennis and will look out for his interest."

"What are the receipts of the week, Mr. Kelly?" asked a Henalor reporter of the manager last night, just as Rowell and Harriman had left the track.

"It would be impossible for me to tell you before to-morrow morning just how we stand. I can guess pretty close, however, and it will be about \$31,000."

Up to the very last moment people were in line at the box office handing over the dollar of their daddies, and the fact was unfavorably commented upon that all during the evening men were selling tickets on the sidewalk at the regulation price and apparently independent of the management. Up to three o'clock yesterday \$45,607,65 was the a

STATISTICS OF THE WALK.

Table showing total number of miles made at the expiration of each hour of the last day.

	Hours.	Rowell.	Ennis.	man.
1 A. M	. 120	427	405	390
2 A. M	. P21	432	410	392
3 A. M	. 122	435	412	396
4 A. M	. 123	411	417	400
5 A. M	124	444	420	402
6 A. M	. 125	415	422	406
7 A. M		449	426	410
8 A. M	. 127	453	430	410
9 A. M	. 128	457	433	413
20 A. M	120	459	437	418
21 A. M	. 130	463	440	420
12 noon	131	467	413	423
1 P. M	. 132	471	418	427
2 P. M	. 133	475	450	430
3 P. M		475	450	432
4 P. M		450	453	436
5 P. M		4:4	457	440
6 P. M		488	460	440
7 P. M		493	463	443
8 P. M		496	436	447
9 P. M		500	470	450
10 P. M	141	500	475	450
The following table	e shows	necond.	mber of	miles

. 110 . 87 . 86	Ennis. 95 78	man.0	Sites
. 87	78		
1915		HIL	70%
	77	24	51
. 77	2:5	55	-
. 67	70	65	-
. 73	80	60	
-	-	-	-
. 500	475	450	215
7 04 5 52 6 20 7 35 3 55	07 4 1 20 5 4 14 12 0 34 7 3 24 5 1	5 03 8 50 10 20 7 42 7 34	5 06 55 6 27 06 4 11 21
		1 41 1	5 45 17
	NG TIME.		M. S.
	terimon.		13 59
			15 43
	PER MILE		
S TIME			15 4
	. 500 OF REST Enni H. M. 4 37 7 04 5 52 6 20 7 35 3 55 35 25 . WALKE 8. H. 27 O' E TIME K. 16 H.	. 500 475 P REST EACH DAY Emis. Harri H. M. S. H. 4 37 54 3 3 7 04 07 4 1 12 5 52 20 5 4 6 20 14 12 0 7 35 34 7 3 3 55 24 5 1 35 25 33 39 3 WALKING TIME. S. Harriman. 27 O'Legry E TIME PER MILE N. Harriman.	### BEST EACH DAY. #### BEST EACH DAY. ###################################

Emis. 13 29 O'Leary. 13 35

Emis. 18 29 O'Leary. 13 35

O'UTSIDE THE MERALD BUILDING.

A crowd of gazers on the Eccusor Felgrams buttletin blocked the way of pedestrians from an early hour in the morning until midnight. Though the result had been pretty well disconned, there yet remained great public anxiety about the minor results of the match. From boon the bulletin was scanned to see if Emiss had made his 450 miles, and then it was carcully watched at every hourly clange to see "how Harriman was getting along." There was, therefore, scarcely a mement in the day when anxious and excited groups did not gather in the heighborhood of the Eichard office to gather news and to discuss the great event. Stage drivers stopped their horses until they had read the latest figures, and when asked by some phiegmatic passenger why he did not drive on, replied, "Stopping to know about the walk," very much to the disgust of the small souled merchant, whose sympathies did not extend beyond dollars and cents. Boys who were ready writers carned a few cents by running to the bulletin board every hour and copying the figures for some enterprising saloon keepers, or neighboring tradesmen who desired to provide their patrons with "the latest from the Garcial". Among this crowd were ropre-senatives of neary every nationality on provide their patrons with "the latest from the Gartan." Among this crowd were representatives of neary every nationality on
the face of the earth; but each seemed
to have a uniform interest. One touch
of nature made the whole world kin. The Chinamia
and the negro both understood that these three men
were doing "a big thing," and joined just as heartily
in the applaance as the white men when late at night,
they the aid of the electric light, they was that the

The seven silver links are uniform in shape and size, being oblong in shape and about three inches by four and a half in size. On the two next in place to the golden link are raised figures in bas relief—the figure on one being that of a runner, and on the other that of a walker. These figures are carefully finished, and the background of the links are engraved with very sketchey landscapes.

The link exactly opposite to the golden one—the one which would find its place at the back if the golden link were in tront—is engraved with the following inscription:—

Sir J. D. ASTLEY, Bark, M. P., March, 1878.

The next link to the right, or the third one to the left of the golden one, is inscribed as follows:-

Wom by
DANIEL O'LEARY,
of Chicago, U. S. A.,
March 18, 1878.

Distance, 520% miles in 138 hours 48 minutes.
Bearing
H. Vaughan, Chester, 500 miles;
H. Brown, "Blower," of lutham, 470 miles,
and 18 others.

The original cost of the belt was £100.

EXCITEMENT IN TRENTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] TRENTON, N. J., March 15, 1879.

The walking match at Gilmore's Garden causes i ense excitement here, and over five hundred persons remain in front of a cigar store where a bulletin is posted announcing the time made each hour is posted announcing the time made each hour-Nearly all the potters, most of whom are English-men, quit work for the last two or three days, so in-terested were they in the contest. Numbers of them went to New York to witness it, while the others remained home and spent their time in front ot the bulletin board. They are greatly rejoiced over Rowell's victory.

INTENSE INTEREST MANIFESTED OVER THE GREAT WALKING MATCH AT PHILADELPHIA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1879. The greatest interest is manifested in this city in the result of the walking match at Gilmore's Gorden. The streets down town are crowded with The newspaper offices are surrounded people. The newspaper offices are surrounced by cager inquirers, who scan the bulletin boards with noisy demonstrations of interest. The street in front of the Philadelphia office of the Herando is blocked by an auxious assemblage waiting for the special telegrams from New York, and the posting of every fresh bulletin is hailed with cheers. The public curiosity is remarkable, and the scene in the streets is only paralleled by that witnessed on election nights. One would suppose that the fate of the nation depended upon the result of the walking match.

HELP THE SUFFERERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :given an account of the persons injured at Gilmore's Garden. Can't you propose that the walkers give an entertainment for the benefit of those that got hurt? Say, for instance, that the walkers give a ten-hour walking or running match and the proceeds go for their benefit. I think it would be justice to the public, and I think the proprietor of Gilmore's Garden should give the privilege of the garden to them next week.

WILL THEY DO IT?

NEW YORK, March 15, 1879. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Rowell and Ennis are both well known to be ex-cellent and fast runners over a distance. If they could be matched to run fifty miles, after they have recovered from the effects of their present efforts, they would furnish the lovers of legitimate athleties with a rare treat, and might put much money in their own pockets.

BOWELL, ENNIS AND HARRIMAN AS REPRE-SENTED BY THREE NEWSBOYS-THE BACE NOT FINISHED.

Deen sold at the usual discount for trade dollars.

THE MEN AT THEIR HOTELS.

Almost immediately after the men had completed the tasks marked out for them by their trainers they were hurried away to their respective hotels—Rowell, the champion, making his headquarters at the Ashland House: Ennis at the Putnam, and Harriman at the St. James, of which Mr. Walten, his backer, is proprietor. Harriman was in a most lamentable condition, while Ennis was in reality the freshest man of the lot. The treatment to which they were subjected was precisely the same in each instance. A vigorous rubbing allows was resorted to and they were put to bed, to rest, however, only for two or three hours before being awakened, as, in the condition they were in, it would have been dangerous to permit too long a stretch of sleep. There was no presentation speech, and the belt was not on exhibition, as Mr. Curtis has it under lock and key, and will turn it over to Rowell just before he starts for England.

STATISTICS OF THE WALK. Mike O'Connor, a little cool headed lad, was on hand with a dirty piece of paper and a stump of a pencil to keep the score, white Timothy McCarthy, with a mouth organ; Thomas Maloy, with a dilapidated accordion, and another boy with the bones took up position on a packing box, prepared to make music for the occasion. The other lads scated themselves about the yard on the edges of coal bins and looked much like chickens at roost. A few minutes later the three contestants, who had assumed the names of Rowell, Eunis and Harriman, made their appearance from behind a piece of carpeting which had been hung up in one corner of the yard to screen the pedestrians while dressing, from the gaze of the spectators. "Howell" was barefoot, the only article of clothing upon him being a pair of light linen pantaloons, which had long since seen their best days. His hair was frowsy and his eyes crossed. "Ennis" was an interesting object to look upon. He wore a pair of shoes several sizes too large, and a shabby shirt and pair of trousers. His step was that of a lighting cock; and, as he walked, he puffed away at the stump of a choice "Havans," enveloping himself in smoke. Harriman's face sadly needed washing. His "walking suit" was not very striking, and on his feet he wore a pair of rubbers.

Everything being ready, the band led off with a selection from Pinafore, to the delight of pedestrian and betting men. The music attracted the attention of the proprietor of the coal yard, who, as luck would have it, was prejudiced against walking contests, especially on his own premises. The "band" murdered another selection, after which the "hones" and mouth organ performed a piece that brought down the house and then the great feat of covering ten miles the quickest way possible was commenced. "Go." said the scorer, and as the boys shot sround the eighty-four lap track the proprietor of the coal yard stho ont of his office for the Seventh precinct station house, where he secured the assistance of a detachment of police who stalked carele

WALKING MATCH AT NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Newrorr, R. I., March 15, 1879. The amateur walking match between Patrick Shay and Daniel Sullivan ended at a quarter to ten this evening, both men being completely used up. It was intended to have it end at eleven o'clock, but it was intended to have it can at deven of clock, but it was simply an outrage to have it continued any longer. This is the first time they ever appeared in public, The match commenced at ten o'clock Thursday morning. Both men, all things considered, made a very creditable record, Sullivan having recled off 162 miles in that time and Shay 150 miles.

WALKING AT BALTIMORE.

THE TWENTY-SIX HOUR MATCH FINISHED -JOHN-STON THE WINNER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, March 15, 1879. The twenty-six hour walking match at Masonic Temple was finished at ten o'clock to-night. The ball and galleries were crowded during the day and

packed at night. Johnston won the first prize, \$200. He left the track at thirteen minutes past nine, after having completed his ninety-fourth mile. He was in comparatively good condition. Pearce took second money, \$100, making eighty-nine miles, and Blondeli eighty miles and third

suffered severely in his cancer.

the race.

At the close of the match the contestants were presented with the purses. Mackey at once challenged Blondell and Pearce for 8000 to walk a twenty-six-hour match, which was accepted.

On the 21st inst. Miss Rogerson, of Cincinnati, who failed in a recent attempt here to walk 100 miles in twenty-seven hours will make another effort to accomplish that feat at Masonic Temple.

THE ELSON-WASHINGTON MATCH.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 15, 1879. The interest in the walking match between Elson and Washington, although its result is regarded as a foregone conclusion in favor of the first named, only increases as its end approaches. Washington made his 550tn mile at 5h. 47m. 26s. this A. M.; his 275th mile at 2h. 14m. 40s. this P.M.; at six o'clock he had mile at 2h. 14m. 40s. this P.M.; at six o'clock he had made 383 miles. Elson made his 350th mile at 10h. 25m. 45s. Friday P. M.; his 375th at 9h. 45m. 16s. this A. M., and at six o'clock he had made 392 miles. Elson was declared winner by the following

KENSLEY'S WALK COMPLETED.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 15, 1879. William Kensley completed his walk of 100 hours without rest at eleven o'clock to-night.

MME. ANDERSON'S WALK.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15, 1879. 1,790 quarter miles.

BILLIARDS.

George F. Slosson telegraphed to Jacob Shaefer at Chicago, yesterday, challenging him to play a match game of billiards for the championship and \$500 a side, during the third week in May next. The challenge was accepted.

BAYARD TAYLOR BURIED.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICES AT THE PENN SYLVANIA HOME OF THE POET.

KENNETT SQUARE, Pa., March 15, 1879.

Business at this place was entirely suspended to-day out of respect to the late Bayard Taylor, and many of the houses were draped in mourning weeds. Cedarcroft, about a mile from here, the home of the late distinguished poet, author and traveller, was shrouded with emblems of mourning, and everything wore an aspect of sadness. Large throngs of visitors gathered at an early hour, for nearly everybody here had known the deceased poet from his childhood. The road leading to the old mansion, where Mr. Taylor's parents still reside, was lined with pedestrians and vehicles; and by noon, the time fixed for the interment, a very large assemblage was in attendance to pay their respects. A large number of singers from neighboring villages, including the choir

ode composed for the occasion, arrived at an early hour.

A special train which left Philadelphia at half-past eight o'clock, arrived here at ten minutes of ten, and brought down Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness, George H. Boker and George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, Governor Hoyt and the joint committee of the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Upon the arrival at the station they were received by Dr. Frank Taylor, a cousin of Bayard Taylor and a committee of citizens, when carriages were taken, and the entire party driven out to Codarroroft. Governor Hoyt, the members of the Legislative delegation, and others then viewed the casket containing the remains of Mr. Taylor. The casket is of wood—hard German oak—and covered with black cloth. Around the sides and on the ends are eight heavy silverplated handles, out in imitation of lions' claws.

**TAORAL OFFICIAL OFFICIAL

plated handles, cut in imitation of lions' claws.

FLORAL OFFERINGS.

The casket was placed in the library and was almost hidden by the beautiful floral offerings from relatives and friends. Around the sides and over the top were cutwined ivy and laurei, while at the head was a large and magnificent design of cut flowers. The mansion was crowded with the friends of the deceased poet. The aged father and mother of Mr. Taylor sat in the room beside the casket, and the widow of Mr. Taylor, with her daughter, sat opposite.

the latter were his literary companions and bosom friends.

DUST TO DUST.

At one o'clock the hearse was densely packed. The sitar and the wall back of it were decorated with flowers and greens, which were formed into tastefully arranged festoons, but the remains were not taken inside the editice, owing to the great throng. The casket, laden with beautiful floral offerings, some of which had come with it from Germany, was lowered into the grave by the side of Mr. Taylor's first wife and close by the remains of his brother, Colonel Charles Frederick Taylor, who was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg. Dr. Furness then spoke in a feeling manner of the deceased. The burisl service was read by Dr. Powers, of Connecticut, and Mr. E. C. Stedman made a few remarks. A choir from Chester, Kennett and Westchester, under the leadership of Professor Sweeney, sang a dirge, "Fold it Away," by Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, and Dr. Furness closed the services with prayer and the benediction.

HOPSEWHIPPING A BANKRUPT

A PPWALE CREDITOR ATTACKS A PORMER WOOL MERCHANT IN PROVIDENCE—HOW SHE SOUGHT HER REVENUE-SHE IS TWENTY-SEVEN THOU-SAND DOLLARS OUT BY KENNEY'S FAILURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 15, 1879. A sensation was caused here this afternoon by the public whipping received by Mr. Patrick Kenney, a wool merchant, who recently failed for a large amount. He was walking through Market square when a woman sprang upon him and attacked him with a stout riding whip, and struck him several times about the head and face. An officer caught the woman by the arm and Kenney escaped. The woman claimed that Kenney had cheated her out of \$27,000. She asked the officer to arrest her, saying she wanted to tell all she knew about her, saying she wanted to tell all she knew about Kenney, and taunted him with being a coward, who didn't dare to arrest her, averring that she ought to have whipped him as well as Kenney. She started up street on the lookout for Kenney, saying he was "a beat," "a fraud," &c. The crowd followed and there was a good deal of excitement. The officer followed along to keep the crowd away, but paid no attention to her invitations to arrest her and give her a chance to tell her story.

there was a good deal of excitement. The officer followed along to keep the crowd away, but paid no attention to her invitations to arrest her and give her a chance to tell her story.

RECHING RER WINKORS TO THE CROWD.

When a short distance up North Main street she reconsidered her determination, and making inquiries as to Judge Blackwood's office started for there, saying he had her notes. The crowd followed her, increasing in size every moment. The woman gave her name as Ninon Duclos, of New York, which name may be remembered by many theatre goers, while her real name is Bridget O'Noil. She says Kenney got \$77,000 of her money, for which she has his notes, and she came on here to see about their payment. She sent a note to Mr. Kenney to come to the hotel to see her and talk the matter over. To this letter kenney sent word that he had no time to call upon her. Whether she brought the whip with her or purchased it here is not known, but it is certain she went out on the street with the knowledge that she would meet Kenney, and when she did meet him struck him halt a dozen times across the face. She claims to be suffering for want of this money, and as he speaks of her loss and her treatment at the hands of Mr. Kenney her voice breaks and apparently nothing but her anger prevents her from weeping. Judge Blackwood, who has the notes, is Kenney's assignee.

EXECUTION IN COLORADO.

DENVER, March 15, 1879. The execution of Victor Nunez for the diabolical murder of Luis Rascone, in October, 1877, occurred at Pueblo, yesterday. Nunez died with stolid indifthe thousands present. He declared his innocence to the last. After the drop fell he never moved a muscle, the knotcatching under the left car and break-ing his neck instantly. This was the first execution under the new laws of Colorado.

The murder was committed to obtain Rascone's wife and property.

WASHINGTON.

Contest Between Messrs. Randall and Blackburn for the Speakership.

CAUCUS OF SENATORS.

The Democrats Endeavoring to Select Chairmen for Committees.

OUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED.

Statement from Mr. Wells Concerning the Harrison Charges.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1879. CONTINUATION OF THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP-PRESENT CALCULATIONS OF THE RANDALL AND BLACKBURN MEN.

With less than a secular day to the time for hold-ing the democratic caucus the attendance of Congressmen in Washington is as yet remarkably small. The reason of this is doubtless the suddenness of the extra session and the inability of so many men to put their business affairs in a shape to allow them to leave home. Ordinarily, when the ession opens at the regular season, in December, a large majority of the Congressmen are here nearly a week in advance, allowing extensive and exciting personal canvassing and electioneering on behalf of the several candidates, but on this occasion the can-didates are working upon speculation and promises and implied pledges to an extent that leaves the issue of the contest for the Speakership doubtful down to the last hour.

GROWING CONFIDENCE OF THE BANDALL MEN It would be only guess work, therefore, to assert who is actually shead in the race as matters look tonight. The friends of Mr. Randall are almost passive in their confident claim that they will enter the cancus with from eighty-five to ninety votes, and their assurance is strengthened by the action this afternoon of the delegations from Penn-sylvania and New York. The former met entire representation was found to be for Mr. Ran-dall with the exception of Mr. Wright, who is a greenbacker and did not attend the meeting, although this fact does not imply any hostility to Mr. Randall. The latter gentleman goes into the caucus, therefore, with virtually his whole State delegation at his back, notwithstanding the reported offorts of Senator Wallace to alienate some of the Forkers did nothing of a formal nature, but all except Mr. Cox, expressed their devotion to the cause of Mr. Randall. Even Mr. Cox did not dissent. He freely admitted the ability Mr. Randall had shown as Speaker. Mr. Fernando Wood said he was authorized to declare that Mr. Muller, his absent colleague, was for Mr. Randall. The other Congressmen in attendance, Mesers. James O'Brien and Archibald tendance, Resers. James O'Brien and Archibald Bliss, among them pronounced emphatically for him. Owing to the absence of Messrs. Covert and Muller the meeting adjourned until to-morrow even-ing. It is understood that Congressman O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, will not be in attendance at the opening of Congress; he will also be unable to at-tend the caucus, as there is a meeting of the Brook-lyn Aldermen on Monday and his presence with the

From this confident showing of the Randall men we turn to the Blackburn canvass, and we find that at a conference of the supporters of the latter gentleman, held this afternoon at the Metropolitan Hotel, a careful poll of his friends was taken, showing him sure of over seventy votes.

This record was made up, as his supporters profess, to the exclusion of all names they were not sure of. prestige among the greenbackers, occasioned by the publication of their address and announcement of candidates. Indeed the rumor was current for some time this evening and found many believers greenbackers on a proposition to jointly support Mr. Cox. To counteract this report and to show the greenbackers that their candidate was in full sympathy with their principles the Blackburn men sent down to the greenback headquarters the letter of acceptance written by Mr. Blackburn when he was renominated for Congress last year and upon which he made the run for his present sest. The more important portion of this letter is as follows, and it gives great satisfaction to the

greenbackers:—

WHAT MR. BLACKBURN PROMISED.

It will be my pleasure, as my duty, to seek by every means within my power by steady and persistent labor to secure such legislation as will give full force and effect to the act remonetring silver by providing for certificates based on aliver bellion as well as gold; to socure the substitution of legal tender notes for national bank paper, thereby abolishing the most onerous, unfair and vicious financial system with which our people have ever been oppressed; to make the legal tender notes of the government receivable for all debts and dues, whether public or private, save in such cases as the special provisions of contract shall otherwise declare; to prohibit absolutely any further contraction of the volume of currency, already reduced below the measure demanded by the needs of commerce and the wants of trade, and to check the destructive and blighting policy of forced resumption, whose tightening folds have already enveloped millions of victims throughout the land. I shall extressly strive to prevent the further increase of the bonded debt of the country, white urging and institting tipon every possible reduction in the expenditures of the government.

I need not to assure you that my best efforts will be given in aid of reform in the tariff system. looking

cerry possible reduction in the expenditures of the government.

I need not to assure you that my best efforts will be given in aid of reform in the tariff system, looking to an estimation of its every protective feature, seeking to reduce to a strict revenue basis, a step in the direction of free trade, with all the nations of the earth without which the shackles can never be stricken from the limbs of the producing classes. Supported and encouraged by your approval I shall exert my best energies in vindication of truth and the vital principle of republican government to bring into universal condemnation the practices and the men by which the foul stain of fliched and stolen power has been stamped upon our country's escutcheon. No effort of mine shall be wanting to restore to the statute book the income tax law by which balked capital may be forced to share in some measure the burdens of government, thereby relieving from the present unjust discrimination the labor of the land. In short, I desire to piedge myself to the utmost of my power to a reversal of that system of class legislation which, for nearly twenty years, has been working out its inevitable results in the impovershment of the many for the enrichment of the few. DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN CAUCUS ENDRAVOR-

ING TO SELECT THE CHAIRMEN OF COM-

The democratic Senators met to-day and a comm the of nine was appointed to revise the list of standing committees of the Senate. The Senators selected for this duty were Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvanis, chairman; Messrs. Eaton, of Connecticut; Garland, of Arkansas; Pendleton, of Ohio; McDonald, of Indiana; Davis, of West Virginia; Ransom, of North Carolina; Cockrell, met to-night at Willard's and was in session for met to-night at winards and was in session for three hours, but did not complete their labor. The reorganization of the committees requires not only the selection of the chairmen, but the order in which the Senators named on the committees must be according to the length of service in the Senate, with a due conlength of service in the Senate, with a due con-sideration for the preferences expressed by the Senators as to the committees on which they would wish to serve. The standing committees number thirty-five, many of them composed of nine mem-bers, five of whom will be democrats, and the task of allotting places to the forty-two democratic Senators was not found as casy as the committee supposed it would be when the work was taken in hand. One of the

the committee had hardly outlined the measurement of the leading committees, leaving the greater part of the work for an adjourned meeting, to be held to-morrow, so that the report may be ready for presentation at a formal caucus of the Senators on Monday next. The selection of the republican members of the committee is left to the minority. members of the committee is left to the minority, who will name the Senstors agreed upon at a caucus of their number on Monday. It is understood that the republicans will be allowed the chairmanships of two unimportant committees—Revolutionary Claims and Private Land Claims—both of which were filled by democrats for several years past. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Engrossed Bills was also filled by Senator Bayard; but as this is regarded as one of the business committees, and the democratic majority now is larger than when the republicans were in power, it will be necessary to retain this committee in the list to be filled by a democrat. For some time be filled by a democrat. For some time the republicans only allowed their opponents one chairmanship, and this only that they might have a place of meeting not subject to interruption by the members in the majority. As to who will be designated as chairman of the principal committees is only to be conjectured from the length of service in the Senate. According to this, Senator Sauisbury is entitled to Privileges and Elections, Senator Johnston. to Poreign Affairs, Senator Bayard to Finance, Senator Gordon to Commerce, Senator Randolph to Military Affairs, Senator Jones, of Florida, to Navaly Affairs; Senator Thurman to the Judiciary, Senator McDonald to Public Lands, Senator Withers to Pen Patents, Senator Garland to Territories, Senator Ran-som to Railroads, Senator Lamar to Education and Labor and Senator Whyte to Printing. HOW THE LETTER WHICH INDICATED CHARGES

AGAINST EX-REPRESENTATIVE CARTER H. HAR-

RISON GOT INTO PRINT. District Attorney Wells denies the truth of the re-port that he presented to the Grand Jury a letter from ex-Doorkeeper J. W. Polk charging ex-Representative Carter H. Hairison, of Illinois, with making and certifying false payrolls. The circumstances attending the receipt of that letter he says were as

one o'clock on the outside of the Criminal Court room. He banded me a letter which contained charges against Mr. Harrison. I told Mr. Polk that the Grand Jury would be discharged at two o'clock for four weeks, and therefore I had no opportunity A copy of the letter was then doubtless furnished

to the press by Mr. Polk, and in that way it got into print before it was taken legal notice of.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1879. THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN MEXICO. A despatch to the State Department from Mr. Foster, our Minister to Mexico, says that the difficulties and embarrassments which have hitherto surrounded the proposed international exhibition of agricultural and industrial products seem at last to have been removed, and that it will be held in the City of Mexico during the three months beginning January 15, 1880. All nations will be invited to par-ticipate, and such as have diplomatic relations with Mexico will be requested to send special commissioners. All goods for exhibition may be entered free of duty, and will be shown in special buildings, without charge for space or storage. A circular, embodying the programme and regulations of the Exhibition, will shortly be published by the Committee of

JAPANESE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. JAPANESE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Mr. D. W. Stevens, Chargé d'Alfaires ad interim in
Japan, sends to the Department of State a report
containing comparative tables of the imports and exports of Japan for ten years past—viz., 1868 to 1878.
The imports amount to \$246,001,729 and the exports
to \$190,412,539, a difference in favor of imports of
over 55,000,000 of years or dollars. In only two years—
1868 and 1876—were the exports in excess of the imports. The year 1877-78 shows the largest aggregate
foreign trade. The sverage rate of duty collected on
imports by Japan is only four per cent. imports by Japan is only four per cent.

SATURDAY TREASURY NOTES. The Treasury new holds \$351,382,400 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, \$2,270,500. United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, \$1,386,560. National bank circulation outstanding:—Currency notes, \$325,062,801; gold notes, \$1,466,920.

The internal revenue receipts to-day \$270,982 00 and the customs receipts, \$519,283 01.

The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the

Totals.....\$2,841,000 \$2,647,000 Receipts to-day, \$530,000.

sterday's report amounted to \$3,236,650. PREPARING TO DISTRIBUTE THE FOUR PER CENT CERTIFICATES

The Postmaster General has designated First Assistant Postmaster General Typer and Mr. C. F. McDonald, superintendent of the Money Order office, to meet the Treasurer of the United States and the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department to arrange for the distribution of the four per cent refunding certificates, which will be ready for issue on the first day of April next.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF MR. WOODWORTH'S DEATH.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in an order addressed to the medical officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service, announces the death of Surgeon General Woodworth, and says:—

As a mark of respect to the memory of so dis-tinguished an officer, whose lame as a sanitarian was not only national but world wide, the flags of all United States Marine Hospitals will be displayed at haif-mast on the day following the receipt of this

CONVICTED OF ROBBING THE MAILS. The Chief Special Agent of the Post Office Depart-ment has received information of the conviction and sentence of Martin Tracy to five years and The Jackson to ten years' imprisonment for highway robbery of the mail on the California and Oregon stage route, near Yreka, in Shasta Mountain, in D cember last. Andy Marsh, one of the gang, resisted arrest and was killed.

SIMON AND THE WIDOW.

MRS. OLIVER ATTEMPTS TO HAVE SENATOR CAMERON, HIS COUNSEL AND A WASHINGTON EDITOR ARRESTED FOR SLANDER-WHY SHE "DEMANDED" THE WARRANTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, March 15, 1879. The Widow Oliver created considerable excitement to-day about the Court House by applying to the Clerk of the Court for a warrant for the arrest of the silitor of the Washington Post and Mr. Cameron and Colonel William A. Cook, of Mr. Cameron's counsel. She declared with much spirit that Mr. Cameron and Colonel Cook had been furnishing articles for publication detrimental to her character and liable to prejudice her case. She next proceeded to the Police Court, where the Clerk informed to the Police Court, where the Cark into the that an application should be made in a regular form. Leaving the court room she visited an office near by, where she prepared the following paper, which she presented to the clerk of the police

COURT:—

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1879.

I want three warrants issued—one for Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg, Pa.; one for William A. Cook, now practising law in Washington, and another for Stilson Hutchins, editor of the Washington Post. These warrants are for libel and slanderous publications which appeared in the Daily Post of Friday, March 14, 1879, as follows:—

The testimony will no doubt develop the fact that she was a monomaniae upon the subject of Mr. Cameron to such an extent that she was willing to marry him and live court:-

with him without intervention of law, either human of ecclosiastical, she only asking to be provided for. The publication of the above was done to predice judge, jury and the community at large again my name and reputation on the eve of my trial wislimon Cameron for breach of promise of marriage Therefore I order these warrants to be issued for as named persons, and the sum of \$100,000 for damag to be placed against them.

MARY S. OLIVER. MARY S. OLIVER.

THE WIDOW'S GAME SPOILED.

The clerk informed Mrs. Oliver that it would be necessary for her to produce a copy of the paper containing the article. While she was gone after the paper her attorneys got wind of her intentious and prevented her from carrying them into effect, and the matter, much to her regret, was dropped. General Butler, hearing that she was endeavoring to obtain the warrants, came to the court house, but betain the warrants, came to the court house, but be-fore his arrival the determination to procure them

Counsel on both sides had a consultation to-day and arrangements were made to go on with the case on Monday, the justice holding the circuit express-ing his willingness to have the trial begin on that

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S TROUBLE.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES—UNABLE TO ACCOUNT FOR THE VANISHED MONEY—AN APPEAL FOR AID TO PROTECT THE POOR WHO HAVE LOST THEIR SAVINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15, 1879,
The trustees appointed in the early stages of the
Archbishop's financial embarrassments—that is, five
or six weeks ago—with their retirement from the position to-day presented a report of what they have done. They say in it that "On the 20th day of January, 1879, the undersigned, diocesan trus-tees, after being duly organized, assumed the arduous task of liquidating the debts of the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell and his very reverend brother, Father Edward. When they assumed this responsible duty they did it with the understanding that all the liabilities did not exceed the sum of \$500,000. all the habilities did not exceed the sum of scoopers, immediately upon having received the deed of trust, and the bonds, of the value of \$700,000, secured thereby, they opened an office and hotified the creditors to present their claims within thirty days from January 23. They have ascertained that 3,485 creditors have presented claims to the amount of \$3,672,371 57. Besides this, the Very Rev. Edward Purcell owes to divers banks the sum of \$117,000. Ho moreover ows to three parties the sum of \$85,000, which is secured by mortgage on real estate, making the sum total of all liabilities known to trustees, \$3,874,371 57.

which is secured by morigage on real estate, making the sum total of all liabilities known to trustees, \$3,874,371 57.

ASSETS POUND.

The assets of the Very Rev. Edward Purcell consist in part of divers pieces of real estate, on which the trustees had fixed no value, as the assignment has since taken these out of the hands of the trustees. The public has already all the information. Besides the real estate, the trustees found notes of hand and open accounts to the nominal value of \$484,000. It was utterly impossible to excertain all the costs and claims of Father Purcell, but the trustees consider it very probable that many valuable ones will yet be discovered.

WHERE THE MONKY WENT.

In endeavoring to ascertain the disposition of this immense amount of money the trustees are utterly and orphan Asylum, though these sums must have been considerable. The trustees are advised that three churches of the diocese are indebted to Father Purcell to the amount of \$24,000.

PAYING INTEREST AND RECEIVING MONE.

As the system of receiving deposits has been going on for nearly forty years, and as Father Purcell has always been paying heavy interest without receiving much in return, as the accrued interest was in many cases annually drawn and added to the capital, this compound interest has in many cases acceeded the original investment. In the absence of the regular accounts it is impossible to give an exact statement of the amount of money paid as interest.

CAUMES OF THE DISASTER.

In all our investigations we have found no reason to suspect any dishonesty on the part of Father Purcell, but we do find that, in addition to the large amount paid as interest, bad investments, sbrinkage in value, misplaced confidence and unbusinessific management are the causes of the sad calamity which we most deeply deplore and which we have in vain endeavored to remedy.

APPRAL FOR AID.

We must now call upon the generosity of the elergy and laity of the diocese of Cincinnati and the country at large to provide means for the relief of the

time of need.

In concluding their report the trustees return their thanks to the press for courtesy and fair treatment extended toward themselves and Archbishop Purcell. It is signed by J. H. Rogers, charles Stewart, J. C. Albrinck and P. Q. Quinn. Mr. P. A. Grenor, the remaining trustee, is absent from the city. This report was prepared to be presented to the Archbishop, but his continued absence from the city, and their not knowing when he would return impelled the trustees to make it public.

The Herald has received the following contribu-tions for the relief of Archbishop, Purcell:-From "W. F. H.," \$1; Mrs. Hunt, \$1; "J. F. P.,"
"Your Joo," \$1; Rev. J. J. Moriarty, pastor o
Patrick's Church, Chatham Village, N. Y.,

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

RESUMPTION OF THE WHEELY CRUISES BY THE CADETS-PUTTING THE "BOYS" TO WORK ON THE MONITOR NANTUCKET.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE REPAIRD.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 15, 1879. The weekly practice cruises of the United States The weekly practice cruises of the United States sloop-of-war Dale, which were suspended during the winter, were resumed at eight o'clock this morning. The Dale at that time, under the command of Commander E. M. Shepard, left the Naval Academy with 150 cades midshipmen on board. Lieutenant Commander C. J. Train acted as executive and Lieutenant Daniel Delahanty as instructor. The Dale started under Chesapeake under a full set of canvas. The cadeta who were acting as officers of the deck, petty offi who were acting as officers of the deck, petty officers and seamen, were exercised with all plain sail reducing sail to the puffs of wind off shore and in making sail; also in tacking and wearing ahip. Several stretches were made up and down the bay. The Dale returned to port at one o'cleck in tow of her tender, the Mayflower. A stiff northwester was blowing today, and most of the time there was good sailing. A number of creets returned hatless from the expedition.

number of cidets returned hatiess from the expedition.

The fourth class of cadet engineers was at work this morning on the iron-clad monitor Nantucket, under the supervision of Passed Assistant Engineer C. H. Manning and Assistant Engineer A. V. Zans and first class men Macfarland, Gatewood and Bowles. The cadets packed the enginee, overhauled the turret machinery, wooded and losded the furnaces and got resdy for next saturday's cruise.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Naval Institute, held at the Naval Academy on Thursday evening, Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy read a paper, written by Lieutenant S. B. M. Mason, on the employment of gunbouts as light artillery with landing parties.

A WAR SHIP IN DISTRESS.

Baltimons, March 15, 1879.

Captain Vaughn, of the British bark Sagitta, now here, reports that on February 15, latitude 35 47 north, longitude 64 04 west, he spoke a United States man-of-war, bark rigged, with her rudderhead gone. He could not make out her name, but her commander desired to be reported, and requested that a steamer be sent to his assistance.

THREATENING MINERS.

PHILADRIPHIA, March 15, 1879.

A special despatch from Pittsburg says:—"Approhensions of trouble among miners employed in the Monongahela Valley are entertained, but thus far no overt acts have been committed. Nearly one thousand men are near Elizabeth, in Alleghany county, and detachments from this force have been sent to the different works to endeavor to induce the miners who have yielded to suspend operations. The strike has been in progress for three or four months, but it is now virtually ended, and a large majority of the men are willing to go to work at the old rates, which were two and a helf cents per bushel, or ninety cents per ton. Sheriff Hunter, of Alleghany county, has sent a posse to preserve order, and sheriff Work, of Washington county, has a force of deputies under his control to render any assistance that may be necessary. The general impression is that no outbreak will occur, but the miners who have been working express fears that the body of strikers will wreak vengeance on them at some toure time." PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1879.

LIQUOR DEALERS FINED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BINGHAPT TO THE HERALD.]

BINGHAPTON, N. Y., March 13, 1879.

Judge Foliett, presiding in the Court of Oyer and Terminer here to day, fined ten liquor dealers of this ameron to a set of the detendants, pleaded guilty. The fines were from \$75 to \$100 cacla.